

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject patent application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-14, 16-26, and 28-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as allegedly being “obvious” over Obradovich (U.S. Patent No. 6,275,231) and Murphy (U.S. Patent No. 6,232,874) and further in view of Flick (U.S. Patent No. 6,140,939).

Obradovich discloses a master interface to manage system functions in a vehicle. As described in Obradovich, a plurality of items are exhibited on a display in the master interface. Each item represents a respective one of the systems in the vehicle. The exhibited items are arranged on the display in substantially the same relation to one another as the systems represented thereby in the vehicle. At least one of the items can be selected using an indicator device (e.g., a mouse).

Generally speaking, Obradovich does not in any way disclose or suggest a “portable display device” or “portable information display terminal” or “portable display terminal” with electronic ticket information as variously recited in independent claims 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 32, 33, and 34. Similarly, Obradovich does not disclose an “information display terminal” in the context of the information server described in claims 31 and 35.

The office action contends that the “portable display device” and the “electronic ticket information” specified in the claims respectively correspond to the “master interface” and the “personal identification number (PIN)” of Obradovich.

As shown in Figure 2 of Obradovich, the “master control interface” 117 includes a display 205, which is a liquid crystal display (LCD) located on a dashboard of the automobile. See, e.g., Obradovich, col. 4, lines 26-27. Consequently, the “master control interface” 117 is not portable and thus cannot correspond to the claimed portable display device. Consequently, Obradovich differs from the above-noted claims which involve a passenger that uses a portable display device to access information services available in the vehicle.

The Response to Arguments section in the office action contends that “portable display” is not recited in the claims. See 5/18/2007 Office Action, page 2. This is simply not the case

and, as noted above, claims 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 32, 33, and 34 expressly require a “portable display device”.

Column 11, line 33 et seq. of Obradovich describes that the input of a personal identification number (PIN) allows an authorized user to use the accessory of the automobile. However, the PIN merely identifies a user and cannot fairly be said to “share functionality” with the claimed electronic ticket information as alleged in the office action.

Murphy is now mainly relied on for its disclosure of an “indictum sample” and indeed Murphy mentions of a “biometric indictum” at, for example, col. 5, line 16 et seq. The office action maintains that the indictum sample “shares functionality” with the claimed electronic ticket. Here again, Applicants traverse this contention inasmuch as the indictum sample refers to a sample for use in biometric authentication (i.e., identification information for identifying a user). However, this is not electronic ticket information.

In any event, regardless of the manner in which Obradovich and Murphy are combined, the result would still not provide the claimed portable display device or information display terminal described in claims 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.

The office action contends that Flick is suggestive of the claimed portable display device. Flick describes a remote keyless entry system for operating a automobile door lock using biometric authentication. See, e.g., Flick, col. 9, line 10 et seq. The remote transmitter 50 of Flick does not function as the claimed portable display device. Moreover, it is difficult to see how Flick can be combined with Obradovich and Murphy in any meaningful manner to result in the claimed subject matter. For example, claim 1 calls for the information server to output a request for electronic ticket information to the portable display device upon receipt of a request for connection from the portable display device. The remote transmitter 50 of Flick is not described as outputting information in response to a request from a server. Moreover, Flick does not describe providing information to the remote transmitter therein in response to an information request provided by the transmitter.

Independent claim 18 calls for an information display terminal that includes a reading section for reading a first using condition from a “first information recording medium” and a transmitting section for transmitting the first using condition to an information server. No such arrangement is shown in Obradovich. While Flick deals with comparing biometric

characteristics with stored reference data (see, e.g., col. 4, line 61 to col. 5, line 4), there is no disclosure or suggestion of such using comparisons in the context of providing information services to an information display terminal. Murphy is likewise deficient in this regard.

None of Obradovich, Murphy or Flick discloses the configuration of claim 18 in which an information terminal comprises (a) a reading section for reading a first using condition to use the system from a first recording medium in which the first using condition is recorded, and (b) a transmitting section for transmitting the first using condition, read by the reading section, to the information server.

Claim 19 calls for a “portable display terminal” and is believed to patentably distinguish from the applied references for reasons similar to those set forth above. Moreover, none of Obradovich, Murphy and Flick discloses the relay section of claim 19. Indeed, in the discussion of claim 19 on page 7 of the 5/18/2007 office action, there is no discussion of any aspect of the applied references which is even alleged to correspond to the claimed relay section. Moreover, Applicants do not find any mention of a “relay section” elsewhere in the office action. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the office action fails to set forth a *prima facie* basis for the rejection of claim 19.

Independent claims 23 and 24 are each directed to an information recording medium issuing apparatus. Applicants find no disclosure in any of the applied references that describes issuing a recording medium. The office action alleges that the combination discloses “an information recording medium”, but provides no explanation of where an information recording medium issuing apparatus can be found. Here again, the office action does not set forth a *prima facie* basis for the rejection of claims 23 and 24. Moreover, the office action provides no meaningful real response to the arguments made in the prior response about these claims. The discussion at the bottom of page 2 and the top of page 3 of the 5/18/2007 office action is not entirely clear, but the office action seems to be saying that Obradovich inherently contains an information recording medium. However, claims 23 and 24 are directed to an apparatus that issues an information recording medium, not an apparatus that merely contains an information recording medium.

Claims 34 and 35 each also calls for sending, from the server to a portable information display terminal, notification information for notifying a passenger that the information terminal

is connected to the server and can access information services provided by an information server. No such notification is provided in the applied references and the office action cites to no portions of these references alleged to show a notification. For this additional and independent reason, claims 34 and 35 are believed to patentably distinguish over the proposed combination of references in the office action.

The claims which depend from the above-discussed independent claims are believed to patentably distinguish over the applied references at least because of their respective dependencies.

Moreover, these dependent claims contain additional patentable distinctions over the applied references. For example, with respect to claims 5-7 and 9, there is nothing in the applied references about server operations based on a time and/or geographical range.

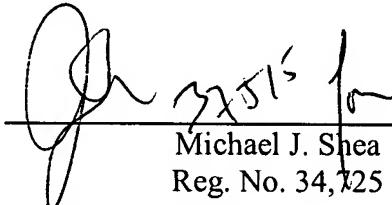
Claim 27 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as allegedly being "obvious" over the proposed Obradovich-Murphy-Flick combination in view of Joao (U.S. Patent No. 6,549,130). Joao is applied in connection with certain features of dependent claim 27. The combination of this document with Obradovich-Murphy-Flick (even if proper) would not result in the subject matter of independent claim 19, from which claim 27 depends. For at least this reason, claim 27 patentably distinguishes over the applied documents.

The pending claims are believed to be allowable and favorable office action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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